1: Hollis G-5 (ca. 1894-1904) 1905

FL12 Masai FL12

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262 (B15)

Ore 'n-gulye-tikitin aainyoni.

876 Eeyeni il-moruak oo 'ngoroyiok ol-kumbau ainoshoki e-mulut o ol-kumbau loo-'l-maasae. Neti 'l-meek too-'n-gumeshi ol-kumbau eidokye, aiji en-giengi. Neti ali kulikae neek too-'l-mbuku.

Eeb ali 'l-moruaa, kake metek pikin. Meeyeni ninje 'l-ayiok anaki 'n-doiye ol-kumbau, meetek; eimi ake.

437 (249) Metum il-Maasae ol-kumbau, amu meiyolo aaitoiore; kake eiayakye too-'l-meek, pieanyu eng-ituu oo 'n-dare kuenti.

Meeinoki 'l-Maasae 'l-meek in-gishu supati, 'n-gishu eiyolo ake oo nemenaa kule, oo maikas 'l-ashe, ninje ake eeinoki 'l-meek, oo 'n-dare sidanak oo 'n-dasati.

913 Eeok ali 'l-moruak in-aishi, eeinyakye 'l-marua o en-naji too-'l-meek.

262 'N-gera ake eeinosa en-aisho najou. Pikl en-doki nainosa il-moruak to-'n-aisho najou il-dangare ake.

in gourds. Some drink it pure; others mix it with milk[1].

There are a few other things which the Masai eat.

Some old men and women chew tobacco mixed with salt and [illegible], whilst others sniff ground tobacco up their nostrils: this latter is called snuff. Others again smoke pipes.

Those of the warriors who like it also take snuff. The boys and girls, however, neither take snuff nor chew tobacco[2].

The Masai do not grow tobacco themselves, for they do not know how to dig. They buy it from savages, exchanging it for heifers and lean goats.

The Masai do not sell good cattle to the savages; they only give them barren cows, or those which have no milk, or which do not care for their calves. These and old or lean goats and sheep are the only animals they part with.

The old men drink honey-wine, and they purchase from the savages two kinds of beer, called Ol-marua and En-joi.

It is only the children who like wild honey: old men eat the comb full of grubs[3].

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[171] [1] This custom is also common among the Bari (Kaufmann, Schilderungen, p. 292).

[356] [198] [125] [532] [2] In olden days it was the privilege of rich old men and their chief wives only to take tobacco, which was called ol-chani loo-'ng-onyek, the eye medicine.

[3] The Masai obtain their honey by following the [illegible] indicator bird.

/[illegible] cont./

[illegible]

Pl. 5. Small pen on the hut.

What is not used in her own household in the way of milk, meat, and skins /[illegible]/ /Pls. 10 and 11 appear here/ /[illegible]/ is her housekeeping money, with which she buys vegetable foods and such household objects as she does not make herself. She is not supervised in this in any way by her husband. It is beneath his dignity to interfere in these affairs.

Approximately every three to six days caravans of old women, accompanied by a few old men and laden with maize, bananas, beans, etc., arrive in the Masai kraals. Then there begins an hours-long haggling and bargaining with the customary market-women dealing. Each one tries to sell her goods as advantageously as possible, that is, exchange them for just the articles that she needs. Often the caravans come from a distance of four to five *days'* march and then remain in the kraal for a couple of days before they set out for home.

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325 /[illegible] /
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[136]

1. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

are welded together. As this shows, the extraction of iron is very difficult work. Therefore it is still found only rarely today. For the [407] most part one works iron wire, which everywhere in the [illegible] country is the favorite article of barter. Pieces of wire 10 to 20 feet long are twisted together; when they are red-hot, they are sprinkled with [illegible] and then hammered together. The object ready in shape, for example, a sword blade, is smoothed and polished with volcanic slag and sharpened on a stone. The principal 326 products of the blacksmith are now spear, sword, and knife. The two parts of the spear, blade ([illegible], [illegible]) and socket ([illegible], [illegible]), a blacksmith with his helpers should make in one day.

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413

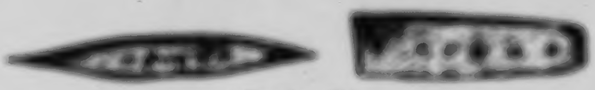

Fig. [illegible] [illegible]

326 sword ([illegible], [illegible]) and an ax ([illegible], [illegible]) in half a day, the other smaller objects, such as knife ([illegible]), awl ([illegible], [illegible]), iron for cattle branding ([illegible], [illegible]), arrow points ([illegible], [illegible]), razors ([illegible], [illegible]), tweezers for plucking the beard ([illegible], [illegible]), in a still shorter time. As payment he receives for a spear one goat or an ox [435] for a sword, a large [illegible] ([illegible], [illegible]) for an

[513 cont.]
573 already been discussed elsewhere (1).

1. Cf. 2nd Part, II, IV, XX.

All disputes arising in this connection are settled by the head of the family without formal procedure.

421 The property rights are little developed. There are no provisions with reference to landed property. The pasture land of the district is the common property of all its inhabitants. The plains are so large that there is more than enough pasture for everyone's herds. Property belongs to a single individual, not to the family jointly.
425 A lost article, if the loser lives in the vicinity and is known, will be returned for a reward (for example, for a spear that has been found, a small goat or a piece of meat will be paid as finder's reward). Otherwise the finder keeps it and it is up to him whether or not he ever returns it. If a stolen article is sold, the buyer becomes the owner, while the person stolen from has to look to the thief for compensation. Even up to 30-40 years ago ivory that was found was heedlessly left lying. Then the Masai learned to appreciate its value from the caravans coming from the coast, and it became customary that, of the two tusks of an elephant that was found, one belongs to the finder, the other belongs to the members of his lineage living in the vicinity and known to the finder. The division among
[434] the latter takes place through the exchange of the tusk for livestock
437 with an ivory buyer. Among themselves the /[illegible]/ Masai barter
433 only livestock for livestock. A small cow is paid for with a fat ox
[513] for slaughter. In former times, before the rinderpest, when the people still had large cattle herds but few donkeys, a donkey cost two small cows, whereas now, since the ratio has changed, it is paid for with five goats. A fat goat or a sheep is bought for a male
439 calf two to three months old. In trade with caravans, etc., people regard as trade articles, besides livestock, especially wire of iron, brass, and copper, glass beads, such as have already been mentioned in the enumeration of the ornaments, and, more recently, here and there, also colored cloth, especially the cotton fabrics known by the Suaheli /Swahili/ names [illegible], [illegible], and [illegible]. The Masai